

Motivation

- The detector is a prototype for the future Jinping Neutrino Experiment (JNE).
- Determining performance and stability of the new PMTs and new electronics used by the JNE.
- Improve the performance of the previous prototype detector(30 8-inch PMTs of Hamamatsu)^[1].

II New 8-inch MCP-PMT^[2]

- Collaborated with Northern Night Vision to develop MCP-PMT:
- 1. High detection efficiency (~30%).
- 2. Low transition time spread (~1.6ns).
- 3. Low dark nose rate (5.8kHz).
- 4. Low background glass (²²⁶Ra,²³²Th,⁴⁰K).



60 Channels of signal

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Structure

- Target mass:
 - About 1 ton
- Acrylic sphere
- PMT:
 - 60 8-inch PMTs
 - Micro-channel plate (MCP)
- DAQ:
 - Self-developed
- Radiation shielding:

Construction

- Water
- Steel
- Lead



New DAQ^[3]

- Based on Tsinghua self-developed electronics :
- 1. ENOB exceeds 9.8 bits.
- 2. Max clock deviation is 85.6ps.
- 3. High transmission capability, ~100Gbps.

Clean environment^[1]

- In the 2400 m underground:
- Low cosmic ray (<0.5 day⁻¹).
- Low natural radiation (More granite).
- 3. Low reactor neutrino rate.









Acrylic sphere

- R=650 mm
- d=20 mm

PMT support

- 316L steel
- Supporting function



MCP-PMT

Magnetic shielding

Light shielding

- 316L steel • A black shade cloth
 - Light and radiation shielding

Steel cylinder

• Circular distribution • Prevent reflection

Signal display



Primary missions

1. For the JNE:

Determining and testing the MCP-PMT waterproofness and technical characteristics.

JNE Detector 500 tons

To be

continued

- Real-time display of events in this detector.
- Left side :
 - The size of PMT represents the strength of the signal.
 - The color of the PMT represents relative time.
- Right side:
 - The signal waveform recorded by the DAQ system.

- The new DAQ system was used for a long time to test its performance and stability.



- 2. Compared to the previous 1-ton prototypes:
 - Using more neutrino targets: water, liquid scintillator, and LiCl solution.
 - Decreasing the degenerations in the previous \bullet reconstructions of energy and location of events.

Reference

[1]. Yiyang Wu, Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 1054 (2023) 168400 [2]. Aiqiang Zhang, Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A 1055 (2023) 168506 [3]. Lin Jiang, ArXiv:2404.10373.